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I do not remember hearing any other
than the words I have just stated.

with joyful delight this morning
 with a

KOA ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Plea of Not Guilty Ordered Entered For Him.

FOURTEEN OTHERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Peter Hookano and Kanekoa Tried For Treason at the Afternoon Session But Refuse to Make Any Statement in Their Own Behalf—Court Today.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It looked like a morning of rapid work for the Military Commission yesterday when seven of the first lot of natives put on trial promptly pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. An unexpected snag was struck, however, when David Koa decided that he ought not to plead guilty.

The men brought before the Court were: John Aea, Henry Rogers, Pabuka, Kupuna, William Oili, J. Kama, J. Kukatiliwa, and David Koa.

Koa wanted to make a statement before pleading, which was allowed by the Court. He said he had been at Washington Place as a guard at the time; he was not there Thursday night and knew nothing of what he was to do; was there Sunday night and had a revolver handed him which he kept and gave to the man who relieved him. "I knew nothing of an attempt to overthrow the Government." A plea of not guilty was finally entered.

Charles Clark was called as a witness. He was arrested for complicity in rebellion; knew David Koa, the accused; he had been a guard since the middle of 1894; arms were buried, but I don't think he knew of the guns being there; Koa was on the first watch; the guns were taken up the night of the arrest of Bush, Crick and Nawahi. After the arrest we buried them; Koa could not see the place where the arms were buried from where he stood. Guns were taken up again Thursday night of the Kakaako affair; David Koa was there; I told the men the time had come and I expected every man to do his duty. If the Government forces came we were to resist. I don't remember talking with Koa; remember Koa made complaint that he was not given a rifle instead of a revolver; I told him I had something else for him to do; I think it was understood by the men what was meant by "the time has come."

Cross examined by Koa:—You were on general duty at Washington Place; previous to Sunday there was no time when Nowlein or I had a talk with you; I don't remember saying when I handed you the arms, "Nowlein is the time to overthrow the Republic."

William Kaee:—Acted as secretary of the ex-queen at Washington Place since the overthrow; I know David Koa, he was at Washington Place as a guard on the Thursday of the Kakaako affair; I distributed the arms from the back room where they had been brought; no instructions were given by me; I talked with David Koa on both Thursday and Sunday evenings; Thursday he complained because I gave him a revolver instead of a rifle; I had no direct conversation with him about the overthrow, but it was understood among the men what they were there for; Koa had a rifle and ammunition Sunday night; David and I were talking about the ammunition; he wanted more; we understood there was to be a fight with the Government forces.

Cross-examined by Koa:—I know you talked with Charles Clark and Nowlein, but don't know that you talked of the overthrow; you were in the house talking with them frequently.

William Bill, one of the guards at Washington Place, was called as a witness—Knew David Koa; he was a guard; I was on the first watch with him; I was on guard the night of the Kakaako affair; when I arrived the guns had already been dug up; saw Koa Sunday night; was there when the guns were distributed; I didn't know Sam Nowlein was at Diamond Head with men to attempt to overthrow the Government.

Judge Advocate asked for a recess to 1:30 p. m., that he might summon other witnesses, the case having taken an unexpected turn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mani:—Was one of the guards at Washington Place; have been a guard for about a year; was there on Thursday night; that was when the guns were dug up; was on the first watch; David Koa was on the first watch; we stood guard together at the mauka gate on the Ewa side; sometimes we were separated for a little while; saw Koa there Thursday night; were relieved at midnight; a carbine was given me together with cartridges; Koa had no carbine; do not know of any gun that Kekoa had; the orders given me were to overthrow the Government; there were no other orders with respect to guarding; on Sunday night following I was there with David Koa at my old place; Koa had a gun on that night; Charles Clark gave the same orders that night; the intention was to fight with the Government; was relieved at midnight and went off to bed; do not know anything about Koa from that time on; do not know any thing about any one else.

To David Koa:—You are David Koa; do not know why they didn't give you a gun Thursday night; Charles Clark has not been prompting me to testify against you.

William Hukuaui:—Have been living at Pabuka; was a luna of the first watch at Washington Place; the time of the watch was from six to twelve; was at Washington Place on Thursday night; after the watch each man took his gun to the house; know David Koa, saw him that night; he was in my watch on the Ewa side; there were two at that place; Koa had no rifle that night; do not know if he had any firearms; was Koa's

post that night but did not say much to him; talked about what was likely to happen; knew what the object of the guns was; we expected fighting; Charles Clark said we were to work when he gave the order; understood the order was to be restored.

To David Koa:—Did not give you a gun; perhaps Charles Clark gave you one; Clark has not been talking to me about you; he has said nothing about testifying against you.

Oponui:—Was a day guard at Washington Place; have been there about two years; know Koa; he was on the night watch; was at Washington Place on Thursday; went to bed at 9 o'clock; the guns were unearthed before I retired; saw Koa on guard; saw nothing more after that; saw him again Sunday night; was there when the guns were distributed; it was a new thing to have guns; the order came from Charles Clark; he gave me a revolver and told me that when he gave the word the work was to be done; suppose Charles Clark went around and told the other men.

To Kekoa:—You were dressed in dark clothes; am telling what I know; Charles Clark has been to see us; Clark said he was guilty and advised us to plead guilty; you were dressed the same on Sunday night; have not heard of you and Nowlein speaking about overthrowing the Government.

David Koa attempted to defend himself. Most of his witnesses were asleep at the time he was on guard. Most of the remainder did not remember seeing him.

William Oili:—Did not see you at Washington Place on Thursday night; went to sleep in the evening; did not see you Sunday; have seen you there at other times; have never seen you talking with Nowlein about overthrowing the Government.

Pabuka:—You were a guard at Washington Place; did not see you on Thursday night; did not see you Sunday either; did not hear of your being in any conspiracy; was on the second watch.

Kawa:—Was in the first watch; did not see you there; you were a member of the first watch; saw you Sunday night.

The witness was cross-examined, but he knew positively nothing of what took place in regard to the arms. Pukalehua:—May have seen you at Washington Place on Thursday; but I do not remember seeing you; can say the same of Sunday night.

John Aia:—Do not remember seeing you.

Koa left his case in the hands of the Court.

The remainder of the natives did not wish to say anything. They admitted that they were guilty, and left their cases in the hands of the Court.

A recess was taken, after which nine natives, charged with treason, were brought before the Military Commission. The charge and specifications were read, and all but two pleaded guilty; these were Kanekoa and Peter Hookano.

The first witness for the prosecution was Sam Kanahale. Was at Kaalawai on the 6th of January; was cleaning guns and cartridges to fight with the Government for the purpose of restoring the queen; am acquainted with Kanekoa; knew him there just at dusk, just outside Autone Rosa's house; had gun and cartridges; did not see him after that. Knew Peter Hookano; saw him there with a gun and cartridges on Sunday afternoon; did not see him after that; he was at Kaalawai when I left.

To Kanekoa:—Saw you at Kaalawai; you were walking about outside Autone Rosa's house with gun and cartridges.

To Peter Hookano:—Saw you there; have not been telling the court any lies; saw you late Sunday afternoon; do not know who gave you the gun; do not remember what you said to me; am sure you had a gun.

Bill Inui:—Was at Kaalawai on Sunday, 6th January, under command of Wilcox; saw Peter Hookano there with Palau and others; they told us that Robert Parker was in the vicinity; do not remember seeing him with a gun; did not see him after that.

To Peter Hookano:—Did not see you with a gun Sunday night; you had just arrived when we started away.

Solomon Kuphea:—Saw Peter Hookano at Kaalawai on Sunday afternoon; did not see him with a gun; do not know Kanekoa.

To Peter Hookano:—Did not see you with a gun.

Kahimani:—Live at Maunahibia and at times at Kaalawai; carried a gun in Wilcox's command; saw Peter Hookano at Kaalawai; saw him first before noon with Palau; late in the afternoon he came again with Palau; did not see him with a gun; did not see him after that; do not know Kanekoa.

George Townsend:—Knew Peter Hookano by sight; did not see him or Kanekoa at Kaalawai.

Naleono:—Was at Kaalawai Sunday; Peter Hookano and Palau went with me to a place mauka of Telegraph Hill; we were all three given guns; were stopped by Parker near Brielmann's; Hookano was there during the fight; we used our guns from Monday morning until afternoon.

To Peter Hookano:—When Captain Parker stopped us I did not hear you say anything to Parker; reached Kaalawai sometime between 6 and 7; Palau gave me my gun, but I do not know who gave you yours.

Judge Advocate Robertson asked the natives who pleaded guilty if they had anything to say. All threw themselves upon the mercy of the Court. The two who pleaded guilty preferred to remain quiet.

This closed the work of the day and Court adjourned until 9:30 a. m. today.

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gifford, of Reed & Fessenden Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I hereby state that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My two lungs completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy, truly as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all druggists. BENSON SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I.

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WITNESSES PUT ON TRIAL.

They All Plead Guilty and Ask For Leniency.

ROLE PLAYED BY A. M. HEWITT

Charles Peterson and His Daughter Tell Their Story—Asked to Keep Quiet About the Waimanalo—Jim Aylett Heads Guilty Near the End.

The Military Commission turned out a big list of business Wednesday morning. Three cases were disposed of, which covered twenty-five natives. Jim Aylett was first brought up, charged with conspiracy of treason. He pleaded guilty and asked for the leniency of the Court. The Judge Advocate stated that he did not ask for the extreme penalty. Aylett knew of the landing of the arms, and acted as a messenger for Sam Nowlein the latter part of December.

The Court was cleared, and after a short recess George Townsend, Charles Kariow, Sam Pua Mio, Bill Inui, Robert Hakuole Sylva, Kahimani, Joseph Aha, Kauli Paaoa, Solomon Kuphea, Kawika, K. I. Ua, Sam Kila, Sam Kauehale, Kawelo, Kauli, Naleono, Luahopu, Kluu, Kaohiwauna, Sam Keanu, William Olepsu and Nito were brought in, charged with treason. All these men had been used as Government witnesses, and all pleaded guilty. The Court again retired to make up the findings and the prisoners were returned to the barracks. After a half hour recess, Charles H. Clark, William Kaee, John K. Kalini and John Kahoeka were brought in on the same charge as the other witnesses. Kahoeka asked for a lawyer, but before Mr. Kaulukou, his counsel, arrived, he decided to plead guilty as did the others. Mr. Kaulukou arrived after the plea had been entered, but said he would like to address the Court. He said he had been retained as the prisoner's counsel and had advised him to plead guilty. The man had been used as a witness by the Government and in that capacity had rendered much valuable assistance. These facts should be taken into consideration and leniency shown by the Commission. What the prisoner had already undergone was sufficient punishment to make further attempts in the same line out of the question. The accused also had a large family dependent on him, all of which Mr. Kaulukou thought should cause the Commission to give Kahoeka his liberty.

The Judge Advocate said he did not ask for more than the minimum punishment and so far as the prisoner's release was concerned that was in the hands of the Executive.

being near the noon hour a recess was declared to 2 o'clock when the case of A. M. Hewitt was to be called.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2:30 o'clock with the case of A. M. Hewitt, charged with conspiracy of treason. Attorney Neumann appeared for the defendant and made the usual objection to the jurisdiction of the court, which was overruled. Another objection in regard to the failure of the specification to state the time that the defendant became aware of the intended outbreak, met the same fate.

Charles Peterson, the general keeper of the signal station, was the first witness on the side of the prosecution.

Charles Peterson—Live at Diamond Head signal station; have been employed there sixteen years; was at the station on the night of Wednesday, January 21; know Hewitt; have been acquainted with him about ten years; saw him about ten minutes after 8; was sitting in my room when he knocked at the door; there was a light inside the room; he asked me to come outside; my daughter lives there with me, but she had gone to bed; I used the window when I heard the knock; recognized Hewitt's voice; told him I could not receive him because my daughter was asleep; he said, "come out, I want to speak to you"; he was right on the veranda outside the door; there was some one else on the veranda; Hewitt said, "I do not want you to telephone the Waimanalo if she comes tonight or tomorrow morning;" asked him then which way she would come; said he didn't know; told him I would telephone anything that might come along; he replied, "all right, I'll see you by-and-by;" he then said, "this is a very bad road you have here;" asked him how he came; he replied, "on horseback;" saw a boat lying abreast of the house; there was a red light in the bow; she was just outside the breakers; telephoned in to the Port Surveyor; no one was there; telephoned to Collector General Castle, and asked if the Waimanalo was expected; said no; telephoned to Castle next morning; went in to see him and spoke of what had taken place the night before.

Cross examined:—The door is on the eastern side; veranda extends the whole length of the house; the door is about three feet from the window; do not know who the other man with Hewitt was; about five minutes elapsed from the time of Hewitt's arrival to his departure; Hewitt is my daughter after returned to the room.

Maui Peterson—Live with my father Charles Peterson, at the signal station; did not hear the knocks on Wednesday night; the first thing I knew was a sound of voices outside; could not hear what was said; recognized my father's voice; heard the speakers address each other about three times.

Cross examined:—It was about 8 o'clock; looked at the time-piece when I got up out of bed.

The next witness was Collector General Castle and he failed to return up. Judge Advocate Robertson asked that the Court adjourn until this morning on account of some work he wanted to do. The defense made no objection and the request was granted.

Court will open at 10:30 a. m. today.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1894.

BEFORE JUDGE J. C. RICKERTON, J., AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. JOHN HAPA.

Robbery—Exceptions from First Circuit.

Affidavits submitted for a new trial showed express opinion on the part of one of the trial jurors which amounted to bias and prejudice against the defendant. Held, that this was sufficient ground for granting a new trial if appearing that such will was unknown to the defendant and his attorney at the time of the trial.

On the examination as to his qualification one of the jurors was asked if he could sit on the case and give a fair verdict according to the evidence, to which he answered, "Yes, sir, I can; based and would be governed by the evidence." Held, to be a sufficient examination as to his bias, and that it was immaterial that the question was asked by the prosecuting officer and not by the defendant's attorney.

The juror was not put upon his oath as to sit. Held, that it was sufficient if the defendant had reason to believe from the answers of the juror, that he could have a fair trial at his hands although he was not sworn.

A new trial will be granted when good cause is shown. Held, that under our practice a motion for a new trial is not addressed solely to the discretion of the trial judge, and the granting or refusing a new trial, is ground for exception, and will be reviewed as such. Following Kawai K. George v. Hanakaulani Holt, 9th Haw. page.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDGE COOPER.

The defendant was convicted of robbery and his motion for a new trial was overruled.

At the hearing on the motion three grounds were presented to support the claim for a new trial; first, that the verdict of the jury was contrary to the law and weight of evidence; second, misconduct on the part of the jury and bias and prejudice on the part of certain members thereof; third, newly discovered evidence tending to prove the innocence of the defendant.

As to the first ground. Although we do not find that there was an abundance of proof of the defendant's guilt, yet the question having been submitted to the jury and there being some evidence to support their finding, we must hold that it was sufficient as it is not outweighed by the evidence introduced on his behalf.

The consideration of the second ground involves the solution of several questions of law, as well as the determination of the sufficiency of the affidavits.

It was urged by the prosecution that the defendant had waived his right to object to the jurors, because he had failed to avail himself of his right to examine them as to any bias or prejudice that they might have against him, and that he cannot now claim that the jurors were disqualified although the fact of their ill-will was only ascertained after verdict; and further, that as the record shows that the jurors had not been put on their oath the result of their examinations could not be relied upon, to show that they incurably stated their qualifications to serve as jurors on the case. The defendant's answer to this position is that the necessary questions were put to the jurors by the prosecuting officer, and that he relied upon the answers elicited from the jurors and was led to believe that they were impartial, and that he would have a fair trial at their hands and that it was immaterial so far as the validity of the examination was concerned, whether they were under oath or not.

The rule seems to be well settled that where a disqualification exists in a juror which is either known to the party, or which might have become known upon a proper examination then no exception lies if the juror is allowed to sit. It is a matter of challenge and if the right is not exercised the defendant cannot complain. The reason for this being that he may have allowed the juror to try the case for the express purpose of having an exception should the verdict go against him.

The record shows that among others, the following question was put to Halaniani, one of the jurors who are now objected to: "Q. Could you sit on this case and give a fair verdict according to the evidence? Ans. Yes, sir, I am unbiased and would be governed by the evidence."

We think that this gave the defendant an assurance that the juror would give him a fair trial, and that it should not be taken against him that the question was asked by the prosecuting officer and not by his own attorney. To hold otherwise would necessitate the repetition of the same questions by the defense, as had already been put by the prosecution and this it seems to us would be unreasonable.

If the defendant was made to believe by the juror that he was impartial and unbiased, and it should afterwards appear that the juror had answered untruly for the sake of retaining his position on the trial panel, then the defendant should not be made to suffer the consequences which may have resulted from having a person on the jury, who entertained ill-will or bias against him. We find nothing in the long list of

authorities presented by the prosecution against this position.

As to the sufficiency of the affidavits. The defendant must show affirmatively that he had no knowledge of the alleged bias or prejudice, and that he used due diligence in endeavoring to ascertain if such existed before the jury was sworn to try the case; and also, that the jurors had done something more than to make a loose expression of opinion as to his guilt. The acts of a juror must go far enough to show that actual ill-will existed against the defendant. Do the affidavits in this case show all this? We think they do.

From the nature of the statements in the affidavits, it seems almost impossible that such a general feeling of hostility among the residents of Ewa, could exist against the defendant without his knowing it, but the affidavits of the defendant and his attorney are explicit on this point, and in the absence of anything showing actual knowledge, we deem this ground sufficiently covered.

We find nothing in the affidavits which support the theory that Koomaka was disqualified, but as to Halaniani, we think there is much to show that he was unfriendly towards the defendant, and that this feeling prompted his statements and may have influenced his actions while serving on the jury, and we do not feel like saying that the defendant had a fair trial with such a man on the jury who tried him.

In regard to the point that the juror was not sworn before being examined. In State v. Shelley, 8 Ia 509, the Court says: "If the juror had been examined before he was sworn and upon such examination had stated that he had not formed or expressed an unqualified opinion or belief that the defendant was guilty or not guilty of the offense charged, if it should afterwards appear that the juror had sworn falsely and that he had in fact formed or expressed an opinion that the defendant was guilty, we think it would afford good cause for granting a new trial. But defendant, to take advantage of such fact, must show by the record that the juror was examined on oath as to whether he had formed such opinion or belief, and if it is not shown that he was so examined it is no ground for a new trial that the juror's opinion was made up beforehand."

This rule seems to have been adopted in several other cases, and while we do not criticize the ruling we are of the opinion that our practice does not warrant its application in this case. In the large majority of cases in our trial courts, the jurors are examined as to their qualifications without being put on their oath, and we believe that an injustice would be done to say now that because the juror was not sworn his statement could not be relied upon for that reason.

We do not think that a sufficient showing has been made to support his claim for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

It is contended for by the prosecution that this Court should adopt the rule, that the granting or refusing a new trial is a matter resting in the sound discretion of the trial judge whose decision will not be reversed unless it is clearly shown that the discretion has been abused. It must be admitted that this appears to be the consensus of authority in the United States, but we prefer to follow the former decisions of this Court that it is a proper matter for exception and will be reviewed as such. See Kawai K. George v. Hanakaulani Holt, 9 Haw. p. 1.

A new trial is ordered on the ground of bias and prejudice on the part of the juror Halaniani.

A. G. M. Robertson, Dep. Att. Gen. for prosecution; W. A. Kinney for defendant.

Honolulu, February 22, 1895.

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, JR., HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE. Honolulu, February 23, 1895. 39-23 1633-41

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of HENRY DIMOND, late of Honolulu Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Henry Dimond, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JULIA H. WATERHOUSE. Honolulu, February 26, 1895. 39-23 1633-41

Assignee's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of J. A. Allmon of Honolulu, notice is hereby given to all creditors to have their approved claims presented at once to him at the office of H. Backfield & Co. All persons owing the above named Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

C. BOSSE, Assignee of the Bankruptcy Estate of J. A. Allmon of Honolulu. 39-18 1623-31

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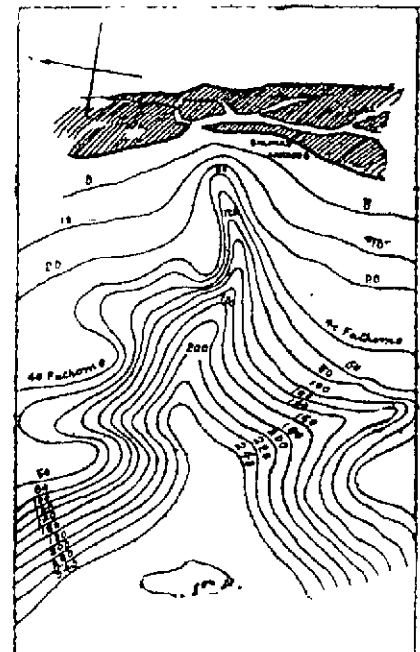
FROM HONOLULU TO MONTEREY

There Is a Natural Lane Three Hundred Miles Wide

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DEEP SEA

Of the Various Surveys Made for a Cable Route That of Lieutenant Clover Seems to be the Most Available and Likely to be Adopted.

While public interest in the proposed cable to connect Honolulu with San Francisco is more than revived in the light of recent events, everything connected with its possible institution will be of interest, and more especially since the upper house of the American Congress has passed an appropriation of half a million dollars toward laying the first installment of it. The next steamer from the Coast will doubtless bring the joyful intelligence that the lower house has also passed the bill. Should this be so, the work by the



THE GULLY LEADING FROM THE DEEP SEA TO SALINAS.

very terms of the act must be commenced immediately. Happily there will be no delay caused in making surveys, as that has already been done, and so well that any more work in that direction would simply be wasting time and money. The bed of the Pacific ocean has been surveyed so often that its surface characteristics and general formation are pretty well known. A late San Francisco paper contains the following:

The first survey was made by Lieutenant Brooks in the schooner Fenimore Cooper in 1880. He surveyed from San Francisco to Honolulu, and found no obstacles to prevent the success of the undertaking of a cable.

The second survey was made by Captain (now Admiral) George E. Belknap in the United States ship Tuscarora in 1874. He first surveyed along the great northern circle route across the Pacific to Japan. On his return he surveyed to San Francisco via the Bonin Islands and Honolulu. He also found no obstacles to a cable via the Bonin Islands and Honolulu.

Afterward careful surveys were made between Hawaii and points on the California coast by the United States steamers Ranger, Thetis and Albatross.

According to all accounts the route surveyed by the Albatross under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander Richardson Clover, which terminates at Salinas Landing, in Monterey Bay, is the most available. It is the one which will undoubtedly be selected for the cable which is to come, with perhaps a slight change at its end.

At that point a submarine valley has been discovered, commencing at the mouth of what was formerly the Salinas River, and running westerly at the bottom of the sea for a few miles, furnishing a most remarkable artificial bed for laying a cable. The entire absence of rocks and the presence of deep soft mud and sand throughout this valley seems to have prepared it for this special service of a telegraph cable.

It is shown by the report of Lieutenant Clover that for the entire distance from the California shore to the terminus near Diamond Head the ocean bed on this route is destitute of rocks of any kind, while the bed for the most part consists of soft ooze and mud, into which a cable will sink several feet and be entirely submerged and protected.

"Our survey," reports Lieutenant Clover, "was prosecuted with all the care and accuracy that the means for modern deep-sea research afford, and it is believed that the maps and observations present a good knowledge of the route and establish the fact that the laying of a cable on almost any line between California and the Hawaiian Islands is practicable."

"A lane about 300 miles wide was developed between California and Hawaii, and the results seem to indicate the most favorable route to be a rhumb line between Monterey Bay and Honolulu. This route has been determined upon as the most practicable, since it is the one that will require a minimum length of cable in passing over an even bottom, consisting of soil which is favorable for its protection and preservation, avoiding submarine mountains and volcanic regions where sub-stances exercising an injurious chemical action on the covering of the cable are likely to exist, and where future convulsions may cause its destruction."

Under this report everything is a-

variable to the laying of the cable in a direct line from Oahu to this coast, a distance of 2,098 miles on an ocean bed specially prepared by nature for the purpose. Its cost, too, would be at least \$100,000 less than any other route, a cable by way of Vancouver.

The plan of the survey made by Lieutenant Clover is detailed at length in his report and it is interesting.

"Soundings were taken in general at alternate intervals of ten and twenty miles, along great circles of the earth between Salinas Landing and Honolulu and between Point Conception and Hilo, Bay, and along a rhumb line between Salinas Landing and Honolulu. At the geographic position of each sounding specimens of the bottom soil were obtained and the temperatures of the air and of the surface and the bottom of the ocean were observed. The density of the sea water at numerous stations was also noted."

Regarding the ocean-bed the lieutenant says:—"Of all bottoms, those consisting of the various ooze are the best adapted for prolonging the existence of the cable in an unimpaired state, because they appear to be mostly free from the substances that have a devastating influence on the sheathing of the cable, which quickly becomes embedded in them."

Should the route recommended by Lieutenant Clover be adopted, in order to lay the end of the cable in this city it would have to be extended from Salinas Landing northward to the Farallone Islands, and from there to the mainland. It was this matter which was touched upon by Congressman Maguire in the House of Representatives in stating that he would like to see the cable laid direct from San Francisco via the Farallones. He spoke of the benefits which would accrue to this city by adopting such a plan.

Considering the extent of the submarine valley which Lieutenant Clover refers to, there should certainly be no objection to diverting this end of the cable so that it could come direct to this city.

MEETING OF COMPANY B.

Resolutions on the Death of Chas. L. Carter Passed Unanimously.

The members of Company B held a special meeting Tuesday night and unanimously passed the following resolutions on the death of Charles L. Carter:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to call upon Charles Lunt Carter to give up his life in discharge of his duty as a member of the Citizens' Guard of the Republic of Hawaii; and

Whereas, By the death of Mr. Carter this country has lost a patriotic and noble citizen, and Company B a former member whom we all admired and respected; and furthermore, one in whom were embodied the characteristics of a modern Christian soldier. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the divine will, we cannot but mourn the loss of our late comrade, Mr. Carter, and we, the members of Company B, extend to his widow and orphan children as well as to his sorrowing mother and relations our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the company, and an engrossed copy of same presented to the family of our late comrade.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HOOKUP.

Chicago Board of Public Works' Report for 1893.

Probable Work of Practical Joker—Had Cleveland and Gresham's Cards Enclosed.

The valuable book purported to be a present from President Cleveland to Liliuokalani might well be taken and put in some museum as one of the curiosities of the country. The book exists, and the ex-queen is honest in her supposition that the President of the United States remembered her, but the character of the volume gives evidence that Mr. Cleveland is equally honest in denying his connection with this hookup.

Last year a cloth bound report of the Board of Public Works of Chicago for 1893 was sent to the ex-queen, and within the covers she found the cards of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, who were supposed to be the donors. The report undoubtedly contained much valuable information on the construction of sewers, laying of water pipe and plenty of useful instruction that could be used to advantage in a progressive monarchy. Of course, none but the recipient can tell of the hopes and aspirations which gathered in her mind as a result of this touching and thoughtful reminder that there were those still loyal to her cause. History fails to relate whether or no Mr. Nowlin used the Chicago sewer plans in laying out his scheme of attack upon the city, yet the supposition is not entirely without foundation. The politicians say it is "a good joke on Grover," and the rebels that Chicago sewers are not mapped after rebellious ideas.

Out of the 120 Chinese who left on the Velocity only twelve had return certificates. The others were men here on bonds whose time had nearly expired.

EXHIBITION OF LAND SHELLS.

Prize Competition To Be Opened At Bishop Museum

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE YOUNG

Exhibition To Be Open Friday and Saturday For Three Weeks Beginning May 10th Museum Placed at the Disposal of Exhibitors.

The trustees of the B. P. Bishop Museum, and most certainly its generous founder, are desirous to make the institution of as much public benefit as possible. They are very glad to endorse the proposal of the curator, Prof. W. T. Brigham, to offer the Museum for the exhibition, which he outlines in the accompanying notice. It is to be hoped that many of the young people especially, who have made collections of Hawaiian land shells, will avail themselves of this opportunity to make public the results of their researches and labors. Some of these collectors have had the honor of having their names attached to new species, which they have discovered. The curator will be glad to give any information to those who wish to take part in the exhibition.

C. M. HYDE,
Vice President Trustees B. P.
Bishop Estate,
Honolulu, Feb. 22, 1895.

In the month of May, by permission of the trustees, the curator of the Bishop Museum will open an exhibition of private collections of Hawaiian land shells in the new hall of the museum. Prizes will be given for the best arranged and most complete collections.

There are many young persons who have made very creditable collections, and it is hoped that a more thorough enjoyment of this interesting pursuit may come from a careful and accurate arrangement of the spoils of many a mountain excursion. By comparison of collections each one may be stimulated to enlarge his own. Any resident of these islands may exhibit, and their shells may be arranged after the owners individual taste, but specimens must be named and localities given. The exhibition will remain open on Friday and Saturday for three weeks, beginning May 10th.

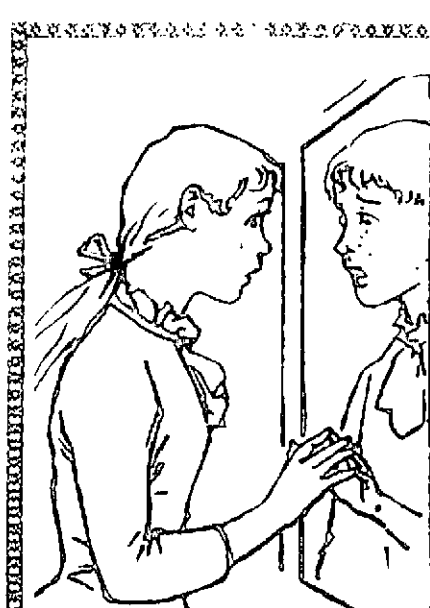
A committee of three will award the prizes, and the points they will consider will be, accuracy of naming, number of species or varieties, condition of specimens and neatness of arrangement. Collections will be exhibited in the table cases, and will be well cared for. Any additional information may be had of the curator at the museum where all facilities will be given intending exhibitors for naming specimens. Notice should at once be given the curator by those who wish to exhibit that sufficient space may be assigned. Should this experiment prove successful, it may be followed another season by exhibitions of native ferns, grasses, sea shells, etc.

It has been the intention of the Curator to exhibit in the general collections of the museum the industrial and commercial products of these islands—sugar, coffee, tea, rice, fiber, etc. But for this he needs the co-operation of the planters. Every visitor of intelligence who comes to Honolulu comes also to the Bishop Museum, and in the absence of any other "Bureau of Information," this seems to be the place to exhibit island products of all commercial grades. The Trustees have provided the necessary facilities, and now will the planters send samples? About a pound will be a suitable amount for the glass jars, and exact labels should be sent with them. They may be left at Bishop's Bank or at the store of E. O. Hall & Son.

Condemned Saki.

In the yard at the rear of the Custom House are some 200 tubs of saki which soured on the way over from Japan and have been condemned by the Custom House authorities, who are now at a loss what to do with it. Commissioner Marsden yesterday offered to empty the lot into a sewer if the authorities would give him the empty tubs for use in the Government nursery. These tubs make excellent receptacles for young trees, and it is very likely the offer of Mr. Marsden will be accepted.

How to Cure Rheumatism
ARAGO, COOK CO., OREGON, Nov. 10, 1893.—I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm, one bottle of which has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. BELLARD. 50c. and \$1 bottles for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.



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The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895

MINISTER DAMON wishes it stated that the credit of establishing the office of customs appraiser is due Collector-General James B. Castle. The Customs Department, under Mr. Castle's direction, has been the source of many progressive ideas, and we anticipate that this is only one of many that will be introduced as the conditions ripen for their promulgation.

THE State of Missouri has passed a law imposing a State license of \$1000 annually on dealers in cigarettes, and empowering cities to levy a similar tax. The result will probably be that young men and boys of Missouri will have to pay more for cigarettes. It is highly commendable for a State to legislate against this pernicious gratifier of the tobacco habit; but, as with liquor, while the taste exists and the means to satisfy it are obtainable at any price, there will be a good cigarette trade in Missouri.

IF THE prevalence of Buddhism may be taken as a criterion the Koreans are superior to the Japanese conquerors. The Buddhists are said to exercise much less influence among the common people than in Japan. There is no temple in Seoul and most of the Buddhist temples are in the mountains or on the hills. The Methodist school in the capital has more than forty pupils while the membership of this church numbers over three hundred. The Presbyterian is said to have one hundred and thirty members in the capital, and they have about thirty pupils in their school. Upwards of ten missionaries reside in Seoul, the greatest number belonging to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

CAPTAIN HENRY KING is responsible for the statement that journalists of New York receive the highest salaries of the country, due partly to the superior standard of proficiency and partly because the cost of living is greater. One editor-in-chief has the same salary as the President of the United States, \$50,000 per year, and others receive from \$10,000 to \$12,000, or more than members of the cabinet. Managing editors are paid from \$100 to \$150 per week, or a better compensation than that of senators and representatives in Congress. The writer might add that in few places in the United States do newspaper men stand in such constant fear of losing their positions by erratic changes of policy among the powers that be as in New York city. American newspaper men are not unlike the President and Representatives in having to open a "glory" account, to which much of their labor is credited.

SOME men, we may well say many men, do not include cheating the Government in their category of unpardonable sins. In fact, the man who avoids the sharp investigation of the Customs official is inclined to congratulate himself on his success as a man of business ability in getting something for nothing. The many dollars that have been lost to the Government through the dishonesty of importers is shown to a degree by the money saved during the short term of the Customs appraiser. The results thus far also speak well for the administration of the Department of Finance under Minister Damon, and for the officials of the Custom House under whose personal supervision this work is carried on. When a few liberal fines have been collected, a most satisfactory fear of the Customs department will exist in the hearts of a certain class of smugglers, and the public treasury will profit thereby.

BASE-NUMBERED BY MR. CLEAVE. LITHOGRAPHED BY THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. Our Hawaiian policy is one of the most disgusting cases of favoritism on record.—Washington Post.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Even the foreign policy, Nicaragua and Hawaii, fade into insignificance before the financial problem that confronts the United States today. Unfortunately the serious nature of the present financial condition of that country is not due to inability to alleviate the strain upon the nation's credit but rather to the disposition of politicians to stand around with their hands in their pockets waiting for something to turn up that can be used for political capital; meanwhile the country's credit may go to destruction. The record of inactivity, to which the overturn of 1894 was largely resultant, is being repeated. The President and Secretary of the Treasury while straining every power delegated to them by the laws of the country to keep national finances in proper trim are calling for assistance from Congress and to all intents and purposes their plea is unheeded. The President and his party are at logger heads. Republicans and Populists are not inclined to take the initiative and the silverites and fiat money men perceive the opportunity to block legislation and thereby obtain big "concessions." The result is that nothing is being done and the chances are that a Democratic President will have to call the incoming Republican Congress, which is not anxious for the task, to help him from his dilemma. This latter body is an unknown quantity, but as the new members were elected to "do something" they will doubtless pass some laws for better or worse, satisfying the spirit of anything for a change.

Since 1888 the surplus of the United States treasury has been gradually diminishing, gold has been sent abroad and drawn for deposit in private banks until the Secretary finds his surplus a minus quantity, bond issues necessary to meet the national obligations, and, furthermore, the revenue receipts of the Government falling far short of the expenditures. One scheme after another has been proposed to Congress, and each remains in the limbo of the unenacted.

The President points to the danger arising from the constant drain on the treasury by the redemption many times over of about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the Government for which gold may be demanded. Either an increase in the revenue of the country by a uniform advance of tariff rates or the passage of the law embodying President Cleveland's idea would be a God-send in the present crisis, but indications point to "practical politics" being given more importance than the nation's credit.

POETRY ON A HIGHER PLANE.

It is hardly to be wondered that the tourist who visited this country in former years and comes back today, says "the poetry of Hawaii has left it never to return; life has come down to the plain business proposition of other countries." This is true to a certain extent and to the person searching for fun seems without question. The poetry of the nation as it has previously attracted the lover of the unconventional, consisted principally in the general abandon, the happy-go-lucky spirit of the people from the least to the greatest. Business and the conduct of the government appeared more as a past time which catered more or less directly to pleasure. Money came and went easily, personal debts accumulated rapidly, and a general air of "ging tonight for tomorrow we die" pervaded public and private life to a great extent. It was this spirit that led Mark Twain to characterize the government as a "big joke." The transient president of course, as he expected to be short-stay around here, did not care for any other than a "big joke."

But the spirit of the nation is changed. The poetical life at once deadly to the moral and financial welfare of the nation, and ultimately conducive to general deterioration which must result to a people who look only to the benefits of a passing day or hour.

The poetry of the country, however, as expressed in its natural beauties, and its thoroughly cosmopolitan population bordering on the picturesque—a miniature world of nations living in peace and quiet, each retaining distinct national characteristics, yet pleasantly mobilized and developed on broad principles of humanity—will never leave it. With a government founded on sound business principles, business will be conducted as business, and the poetical rhythm of the nation's life sounded along the lines of moral and intellectual development which lead to the appropriation of our environments for the consumption of higher ideals in private and public life.

The physical beauty of the country under the hands of the landscape architect and the judicious expenditure of public and private funds in parks and drives may be enhanced a thousand fold, and not only draw an ever increasing tourist population with money to put in circulation but add materially to the pleasure and comforts of the rank and file of the Hawaiian people. Fortunately for coming generations the idealizing in thought and expression of the life of the country in days to come will be on a higher plane than that which has "gone never to return."

ORDER, THE BASIS OF SOCIETY.

Experiences and results of the recent political disturbance of the country have established in many minds the impression that the day has gone by when a resort to arms will be a means in the future of expressing political opinions and endeavoring to bring about a new order in the direction and conduct of national questions. The supremacy of an English-speaking people in the islands is a foregone conclusion on account of our commercial relations, if from no other point of view.

In a recent issue of the Outlook is given a very clear statement of facts which must govern every free country to a certain degree, though differing environments must be dealt with in a manner appropriate to each peculiar circumstance. The writer states that in America, as in every country where laws are founded on the principles of personal equality and all questions are open, there are a few things which are settled beyond question, and which all disputants must take for granted. After fifteen hundred years of the most thorough political education, the English speaking peoples have learned, first, that history is mainly a struggle between classes, and progress mainly a continual readjustment of the relations of classes; secondly, that this struggle must always and everywhere be conducted under the forms of law. The English-speaking peoples have learned that popular government rests on public character, and that institutions must change; they have also learned that institutions must be changed by evolution and not by revolution.

Order is the basis on which every English-speaking society rests. It is the primary instinct of the English-speaking race. The necessity for it is not open to question. These two results of fifteen hundred years of political education must be borne in mind by every man who becomes a citizen of a free country. Any modification can be made which can be effected by voting, no modification can be effected which must be effected by force. All revolutions are in order through the ballot-box, no revolution can be made by gunpowder or dynamite. All questions can be discussed and settled under the forms of law, no question can be settled by violence. It is the first duty of every citizen to uphold the law, and to follow the law, and to resist any attempt to change the law by force.

spirit, to teach them that lesson as quickly and as thoroughly as possible. Every land raised for violence ought to be struck down on the instant. There ought not to be a moment's uncertainty or a moment's delay on that point. The whole world is in a great struggle of conflicting interests and of classes who believe that their interests are antagonistic. The struggle is beautiful, and the issue will be righteous, but the battle must be fought under the forms of law. No other way will be or ought to be tolerated.

CULTIVATE INDIVIDUALITY.

The development of a new interest in the natural history of the Hawaiian Islands, of which the competitive exhibition of land shells at the Bishop Museum should be but a preliminary move, is a line of work which must ever have an increasing prominence among the educators of this country. The importance of creating an interest in the natural sciences as applied to this country cannot be dwelt upon too strenuously. Hawaii has an individuality, notwithstanding a possible tendency to make all things conform to the methods and examples as furnished by England or America; and to study and cultivate that individuality in a manner which shall lead to a more minute survey of surroundings, is in the hands of those today moulding the children's minds.

Not only is this true in the natural sciences, but the general life of the country demands a closer attention to details that must finally broaden into principles applicable to this land as distinguished from any other on the globe. On the youth in the schools today depends the solution of whether the questions which confront us today be jammed into a conglomerate mass—an attempt to force conditions which are not natural—or wrought out on a broad basis, which adapts what of the lessons learned from the many nations represents, dare suitable to our condition, casting aside certain prejudices of mother countries not amenable, and thereby establishing a perfect, peculiar and peaceable individuality. An interest in Hawaii as Hawaii, its political history and its natural history, its particular personality in all things, is a feature which ought to be given a growing importance as the Hawaiian-born Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Asiatic becomes more a factor in directing the affairs of the nation.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

If the news from Hawaii makes Grover sick of his policy, he ought to throw it up.—San Jose Mercury.

Dole was wise in going rapidly heretofore, and he will be just as wise if now he goes slowly.—S. F. Call.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, in abdicating the throne, affords material for metaphysical research in the problem of whether a person can get out of where he was't.—Washington Star.

In the death of John L. Stevens, some time minister of the United States to Hawaii, this country lost a citizen who served it with all fidelity not alone in one conspicuous instance, but during a long period of public usefulness. Fearless, conscientious, patriotic, he did the right thing at what seemed to him to be the right time. An American throughout, his name will achieve an honorable place in American history by reason mainly of the firm stand he took in behalf of American interests when decency and indecency were struggling with each other in Hawaii.—Washington Star.

It has been the desire of the new Republican Government of the Hawaiian Islands to deal leniently with the malcontents, and such kindness has been abused. The time has now arrived for President Dole to set the law in motion, and we should advise him, if all these sealaws are not shot, to root them out of his country and thigh, and to confiscate their property if they have any. Should the existing Hawaiian law not be sufficient to enable this, it is the duty of the new Hawaiian Legislature, which was to have assembled last week, to immediately see to it that American interests, American property and American lives are no longer jeopardized by the sealaws.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM 1894

BEFORE JUDGE, C. J. BICKERSON, 1 AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

VICTORIA WARD vs. J. KAMANAOLU.

In an action in the District Court of Honolulu of trespass *quare clausum* *regit*, for digging a ditch on plaintiff's land, the defendant, "admitted the acts complained of, claiming title in himself and pleaded to the jurisdiction, denying title of plaintiff." The statute, Section 10, Judiciary Act of 1892, prescribes that district courts shall not have cognizance of real actions, nor actions in which the title to real estate shall come in question. Held, in the absence of a statute or a rule requiring more the plea is sufficient to oust the District Court of its jurisdiction.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY H. D. D., C. J.

This is an action of trespass *quare clausum* *regit*, plaintiff claiming damages for the defendant's wrongful entry upon plaintiff's land at Kukuluaeo, Honolulu, and digging a ditch thereon. The suit was brought in the District Court of Honolulu. Defendant pleaded orally as follows: "Defendant admits the acts complained of, claiming title in himself, and pleads to the jurisdiction, denying title of plaintiff." The magistrate sustained the plea to the jurisdiction and plaintiff appealed to this Court on the following points of law:

1. In a suit for trespass on or damage to land, even though defendant pleads title, the district court should hear the evidence on both sides before deciding that the suit involves title to real estate, and sustaining a plea to the jurisdiction on that ground.

2. The mere plea that defendant claims title, without stating what he claims or why he claims it, is not sufficient to oust the district court of jurisdiction.

3. It is only title to land that district courts ought not to adjudicate; title or right to an easement should be within their jurisdiction.

Section 10 of the Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department prescribes that district courts shall not have cognizance of real actions, nor actions in which title to real estate shall come in question.

We assume that an action of trespass *quare clausum* *regit* is within the jurisdiction of the district courts, if the *ad damnum* is within the statutory limit. Such an action is not a "real action," nor does "the title to real estate" necessarily come in question. But it may come in question. Where the defendant pleads in justification that the *locus in quo* is his soil and freehold (commonly called a plea of *liberum tenementum*), the title to the real estate would come in question. This preliminary question the district court has no jurisdiction to hear—the statute forbids it. The plaintiff urges that the district court should have heard the evidence on both sides in order to determine whether the suit in fact involved title to real estate. But, as said by this Court in *Coney v. Manele*, 4 Haw. 157, per Harris, C. J., "the setting up a title hostile to the plaintiff's title, whereby the magistrate becomes advised that the defendant claims adversely to the plaintiff, and not under him, is sufficient to take it out of the jurisdiction of district magistrates." * * * and if the magistrate could go on and inquire if his title is good he would be passing the defendant's title and stretching the authority of the law greatly beyond what was contemplated.

The cases are not exactly parallel; that of *Coney v. Manele*, being an action for summary possession of land, (Comp. Laws, p. 274,) the plaintiff claiming the defendant to be his tenant. But the question was the same as in the case at bar, namely, whether the defendant's plea of title in himself without adducing evidence to sustain it, was sufficient to oust the district magistrate of his jurisdiction. And it was held that it was sufficient. See also, in re Kamee, 6 Haw. 542. But in this case the Court prohibited the lower court from issuing execution in a case where it had heard and determined title to real estate.

It is urged upon us that as the present case claims damages for digging a ditch, presumably the only title in the defendant would be an "easement." But the defendant has not justified the alleged trespass by a plea that he had a right to dig the ditch on plaintiff's land, having acquired an easement therein. He does not set up an "easement." He claims title to the land alleged to be trespassed upon and denies plaintiff's title to the same. We are aware of the mischief that are likely to occur where reckless or dishonest pleas of this character may be set up, compelling parties in the maintenance of their possession of land to resort to the higher courts for the pursuit of their remedies. But we feel obliged to follow the precedents of this Court and sustain such pleas without further proof—there being no statute nor rule requiring more. That a remedy might have to be provided was thought of in 1879 where the Court remarked in *Coney v. Manele*, *supra*, that "if such pleas should be set up by defendants undoubtedly a very effectual means will be found to obviate the effects of such dishonesty."

A rule will be made to apply to future cases.

Appeal dismissed.

W. Foster for plaintiff, Carter & Carter for defendant.

Honolulu, February 26, 1895, as of the last day of the December Term, 1894.

Timely Topics

February 20, 1895.

There has been a dread in the minds of some people here during the past two or three years, that the British Lion would put its paw on the Islands, and force people to be Britons when they wanted to be something else, anything else in fact than citizens of an independent government. If we draw the correct inference from the dispatches received by the Warrimoo, England will act in concert with the United States in so far as any Hawaiian policy is concerned. Metaphorically speaking the Lion and the Eagle will roost on the same tree and from an exalted perch will watch their respective subjects on Hawaii with their usual care. The strangest part of it all appears to be in the fact that England will do in the matter of political prisoners just what the United States does; which, on the score of age at least, looks very much like the tail wagging the dog.

There are windmills and windmills, some of them revolve in the wind and some require the assistance of a steam engine. You can find both kinds in this country but the Aermotor is the one that goes with the wind. You take the sort that is erected on the Insane Asylum grounds and the wind has very little effect upon it; that's the kind that requires the assistance of a steam engine. Look at the one a little further on at Kamehameha school or yet a little further still at Luther Wilcox's poi plantation and you find Aermotors that run in light winds or heavy, and pay the owners a good return for adopting something modern. We sell Aermotors, lots of them, and the people who use them are satisfied; people who use other makes of windmills are not.

Among the good things for sugar planters nothing is better than the sugar land implements we are selling. Take the cane land Cultivators for instance, we have sold a number of these to Hawaiian planters, and have even shipped them to New Zealand, where they are used with the greatest satisfaction. The Fertilizer Distributor, in this same line of implements, is one of the best things a manager can have on a plantation because it saves both labor and material. One man with one of these distributors can accomplish in one day the work of nine men and save money besides in material.

Another equally good machine is the Stubble Digger, also in use on most of the plantations on Hawaii, where it is giving the planters more joy than they have ever before experienced from the use of an agricultural implement.

We have a large stock of these articles and we expect to sell them. Planters are beginning to realize that they cannot afford to do without them.

What about that lamp you were thinking of purchasing? If it was a hanger you can get just what you want from our stock.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, 607 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

More sentences today, if rumor is correct.

W. G. Irwin has gone to Lahaina on business.

Deputy-Sheriff William Sheldon is in town from Waianae.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health this week.

All prisoners lately confined in the barracks have been removed.

John Rose and E. B. Thomas were released from jail yesterday.

The Executive and Advisory Councils will probably meet this afternoon.

The case of Edmund G. Norrie, charged with libel, goes over to next term.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE are on sale at Hilo. J. A. Martin, news agent.

William Waterhouse will leave on March 7th for an extended visit to the Coast.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that martial law will end with the week.

C. D. Chase has been appointed an agent to take acknowledgments to labor contracts.

Yesterday was pay-day, and Government officials were made correspondingly happy.

The list of letters uncalled for at the post office during the last month appears in this issue.

John Cummins was released from jail yesterday morning, his fine of \$5000 having been previously paid.

Manuel Fernandez and Kumuiki were arrested yesterday for fighting in one of the box cars of the Oahu railroad.

Jack Whaley, who was formerly in the opium business here, is now running a high-toned saloon in Yokohama.

Alec Smith is the only one of those arrested on suspicion of being mixed up in the rebellion now in confinement.

The proposed telephone company for Hawaii, now being organized by L. Aungst, is to be capitalized at \$12,000.

H. W. Severance, a member of the labor commission, leaves on the Kinan for a trip through the Kona and other coffee districts.

The blind bookseller, Charles Scharf, is out of luck. He was knocked down and run over by a hack on the corner of Fort and King streets, but was not seriously hurt.

W. J. Gallagher, a visiting journalist from Vancouver, paid a fraternal visit to this office last night. He will prolong his stay for another month, having fallen in love with this country.

John Calway, American; Frank de Souza, Portuguese; Peter Manuel, Hawaiian, and Joseph B. Cook, Hawaiian, are among the latest to take the oath to support the constitution.

Mrs. John A. McCandless was thrown from her buggy yesterday, but only slightly injured. The horse started to run away, but collided with a tree, throwing the lady out of the buggy.

Henry Waterhouse has gone into the collection, real estate and insurance business. He advertises houses for rent at the seaside, Pearl Harbor and in this city. His office is on Queen street.

The publication of an article on the new forage plant, Sacaline, in this paper two days since, has created a demand for the seed, and Commissioner Marsden has been kept busy distributing it.

Some of Paul Neumann's numerous friends are thinking of running him for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles L. Carter. Mr. Neumann would make a useful member.

The following have taken the oath of allegiance: George W. Otterson, Albert Edman, Joseph Gunrivane, H. Schuler, Robert Popowski, Charles D. Wilson, John W. Tregloan, George W. Markle, James Mahoney and John P. O'Connor.

The depositions of Captain Davies, George Townsend and Charles Warren are being prepared in readiness to be forwarded to the United States authorities for use in the prosecution of Captain Martin of the H. C. Wallburg.

The Philadelphia football team has ceased practicing until after the ship's coal has been loaded. In consequence of this fact the game of football announced for the 9th of March has been postponed until Sunday the 16th.

The dry goods merchants of the city are particularly pleased with the article relating to the Appraiser's office, which appeared in yesterday's paper, and its author has

received many encomiums on his work, and requests to continue the exposure.

"Prince" Albert Kunikake and William Smiths indulged in a little get-to on Fort street yesterday, during which royalty bit the dust. Both belligerents were arrested by Captain Cordes, but were released after cooling off at the station house for a time.

A great many people seem to have made up their minds that a special session of the legislature will be called at once. There is no truth in the report. A special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles L. Carter will have to be called first.

HAD A HARD TIME OF IT.

The "Little Tale of Woe" Told by a Native.

The vicissitudes of fortune attending revolutions, martial law, etc., cannot be better told than in the story of a native, who having received word to go to the front, started out on horseback valiantly enough. He was a little late in getting there, and somewhere about Diamond Head some ruthless P. G. soldiers captured him. He was sent to Oahu prison and his horse confiscated. He was thrown into a cell with five others who took turns in using the only two hammocks provided and never saw daylight for five days, after which he was transferred to the barracks. In the jail he got a pannikin of tea and two biscuits twice a day. When he went in he was a very corpulent native; when he came out he had to tie his pants round his waist with a piece of rope to keep them from falling off. After being transferred to the barracks he fared better, getting fish and poi in place of tea and crackers. A few days after this he was released on general principles.

After getting a good meal he started to look for his horse and finally got track of it. It was in the pound and was to be sold at auction. Those ruthless P. G. soldiers had turned the animal loose and the pound man had got him. The animal was sold for \$9 and the man who bid him in charged the owner \$5 for his trouble and the loan of the money. The saddle he found in possession of another native at Moanalua and expects to have a lawsuit before he can obtain it. He is still looking for the bridle. This particular native is quite satisfied with the revolution as far as it has gone and is quite willing to quit.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Damage Not So Bad as Was Anticipated.

A representative of this paper visited the opera house Thursday and found matters in much better shape than could be expected. The lower floor is intact with the exception of a few holes here and there, and even the matting down the center aisle has not even been scorched. The dressing rooms on either side of the stage are still in good condition and slight repairing will make them as serviceable as ever. A thorough examination of the three remaining walls shows them to be in good condition and well able to do duty a second time. There seems to be no reason why the opera house should not be rebuilt at once, and it is said that Mr. Irwin has already expressed himself favorably in that direction, and will take the necessary steps as soon as the insurance and other complications arising from the fire are settled up.

Y. W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Jordan presiding.

The main business of the afternoon was the consideration of what is known as a Demorest contest. It was decided that Mr. Whitney, the elocutionist, should be asked to drill the six contestants who are to take part. Each person will deliver a discourse on temperance, and the one receiving the highest number of points from the judges will receive a silver medal in token of such success.

In September the Y's will give a dramatic and musical entertainment for the purpose of raising money. The Flower Mission will join hands with the Y's and help along in the good cause.

Washington Place.

The premises known as Washington Place, formerly occupied by Mrs. Dunlop, will be turned over by the Government to the Republic of Hawaii. It is reported that Commissioner Hawes is very anxious to rent the property for the headquarters of the British Legation.

MAY BE LET OUT ON BAIL.

If They Can Furnish Sureties in the Sum of \$10,000.

JUDGE COOPER BROOKS NO DELAY.

After Valiantly Endeavoring to Obtain Further Time Bush and Crick Finally Plead Not Guilty and Their Cases Go Over to the Next Term. Bail Granted.

The Circuit Court opened at 1:30 sharp yesterday afternoon, Judge Cooper presiding.

The first matter to come up was the hearing of the application of the defendant in the case of Sumner, by his next friend Maria S. Davis, vs. Crandell for a bond for costs. The plaintiff was represented by J. A. Magoon and the defendant by W. R. Castle and Paul Neumann. After hearing argument from both sides Judge Cooper decided that the affidavit on which the motion was based was defective and denied the motion. The defense were allowed until 10 a. m. today to file a new motion and affidavit.

John E. Bush and Joseph Nawahi, indicted for conspiracy, were then called upon to plead. In the absence of the Attorney-General, Deputy-Marshal Brown represented the Government. W. R. Castle appeared for the defense. After vainly endeavoring to secure a continuance for the term without pleading, the defendants pleaded not guilty and the case was continued for the term. The Court granted an application for bail and fixed the amount at \$10,000 in each case. Bonds were prepared soon afterwards and presented to Judge Cooper for his approval, but this was refused until after the Court had conferred with the Attorney-General. The bonds will probably be fixed up during this morning and the parties set at liberty. The same order has been made in Crick's case, but so far no bond has been prepared.

In the case of the Republic vs. O'Brien, on appeal from a conviction of assault and battery in the lower court, where defendant was fined \$30, a nolle prosequi was entered.

George Maline, who is charged with perjury, was released from custody yesterday afternoon, Judge Cooper having approved his bond in the sum of \$500.

The Court also approved the bond of John Hapa in the same amount, and he is now at liberty.

The case of E. K. Nahaolelua et al. vs. Kaahu et al. was then taken up. This is an action for the partition of a piece of property in the neighborhood of Kaumakapili church valued at three or four thousand dollars. The case was partly heard and then postponed until Monday morning, to allow the plaintiff time to file a replication to answer. W. C. Achi for the plaintiff, and A. S. Hartwell for the defense.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Captain Larsen Retires.

For reasons best known to himself, Marshal Hitchcock has demanded the resignation of Captain William Larsen, chief of detectives. It was presented and accepted Thursday at noon. No charges were preferred against Larsen; on the contrary, the Marshal speaks very highly of him as an officer. Political reasons were probably at the bottom of the matter, especially as Larsen has many enemies.

Released from Custody.

A large number of prisoners who have been confined for alleged complicity in the recent uprising were released Thursday. Their names are: A. Fernandez, Captain Ross, E. B. Thomas, Geo. Lycurgus, W. Mossman, Jessie Kahe, H. West, F. J. Testa, J. Mitchell, J. R. Pendergast, Ed. Norrie, I. B. Grant, C. Dunwell, H. Defries.

Around Once More.

Joe Awa, Charles Molteni, James Dunnell, Antone Rosa, Oliver Stillman, J. W. L. McGuire, W. F. Kahe, Charles H. Clark and W. F. Reynolds, were released from the Oahu Prison this morning, on charges having been preferred against them.

The Chen Yuen, the pride of the Chinese navy, has again been destroyed. This is the fourth time during the present war that this remarkable vessel has been swept out of existence.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION LEAGUE.

An Important Meeting of Members Last Evening.

A CONSTITUTION AGREED UPON.

Full Text of the Preamble and Constitution Adopted Much Harmony Prevailed at the Meeting—Charles B. Wilson and Antone Rosa Present.

The meeting of the Hawaiian Annexation League, held last night in the headquarters of the American League was attended by about twenty-five persons, among whom was Antone Rosa and John Richardson.

The preamble adopted at the last meeting was read for the benefit of the new-comers, and the consideration of the body of the constitution was proceeded with.

The second article provoked a general discussion. In the adoption of the preamble it was deemed best to leave out the words, "under the form of a state or that of a territory with liberal organic laws." Kaulukou thought that some harm would come from allowing these words to appear in the constitution. C. B. Wilson was of the opinion that anything in the form of dictation to the United States Government should be dispensed with. It appeared to him that the constitution should tally with the preamble and made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

The remainder of the constitution was carried through without much discussion and the by-laws were touched upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the consideration was postponed until next Saturday evening.

The preamble and constitution as adopted are as follows:

Whereas, A change in the form of Government has taken place in these islands, to wit: from a monarchy to that of a republic; and

Whereas, The corner stone or fundamental principle of the Republic is that of annexation of these islands to the United States of America; and

Whereas, The Republic of Hawaii has been recognized by the great powers as the established Government of these islands; and

Whereas, A certain resolution was passed by the Senate of the United States recognizing the principle of leaving to the people of these islands the choice of electing their own form of Government; and

Whereas, The Republic of Hawaii has shown its readiness to cope with and to quell insurrection or rebellion, as well as to protect the lives and properties of its citizens;

Therefore, We the people of these islands do hereby formulate and enunciate the following articles to be our political creed:

Article 1.—We believe that the Republican form of Government has come to stay in these islands.

Article 2.—We believe that every person should assist the Government in the carrying out of its policy of political union of these islands with the United States of America.

Article 3.—We believe that to become a member of the Union, with a liberal organic law, is to obtain freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion and to have a strong protecting arm against internal and external dangers. It means inflexible capital, creation of new enterprises, circulation of money, giving employment to all; the opening of markets for our produce; the introduction of a cable, enabling us to communicate with the world at large. It means equality before the law, right to vote, the making of our local laws, the election of our local officers. It means the shutting of the gate to Asiatic immigration, giving the people of the country a prospect of earning higher and better wages for their labor. It means employment to our sons and daughters without competition with Asiatic cheap labor. It means freedom and independence, happiness within and entangling alliances with none.

Article 4.—We believe that this is the course which will open the doors of our prison and allow the unfortunate to go free.

Article 5.—We believe that by the grace of God and the united efforts of all in this matter, we will bring peace, happiness and prosperity to our beloved ones and to our homes, as well as a rich legacy to our posterity.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—The name and title of this organization shall be the Hawaiian Annexation League.

Article 2.—The object of this League is to assist the Government in the propagation, furthering and securing the annexation of these islands to the United States of America.

Article 3.—No person shall be admitted a member of this League or of its branch clubs who is not a native of, or having Hawaiian blood, or foreigners married to Hawaiian women.

Article 4.—Section 1. The officers of this organization shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, one financial secretary and one recording secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee, consisting of the officers and other members.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the League. The First Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in case of the absence of the First Vice-President it shall be the duty of the Second Vice-President to preside.

Section 3. The duty of the Recording Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence, keep the records of

the League and to take minutes of all meetings of the League and also the minutes of all executive meetings.

Section 4. The duty of the Financial Secretary shall be to receive all moneys paid in to the League, to keep correct account of the same and pay them to the Treasurer taking his receipt therefor.

Section 5. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to keep the funds of the League, make a report of the moneys received and disbursed and the amount on hand to the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The duty of the Executive Committee shall be to have control and management of the affairs of the League, and to do and perform any and all things necessary and essential to the attaining of the object for which this organization was created.

Article V.—Section 1. This League has the right to create branch leagues or clubs on the islands, to be under its entire control.

Section 2. No branch leagues or clubs can be formed except by the consent of the Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Annexation League.

Section 3. Constitutions and by-laws for branch clubs must be submitted to the Executive Committee of the parent or central league for adoption and approval, and no changes or amendments can be made to conflict with the Hawaiian Annexation League.

Article VI. This constitution may be altered or amended at a meeting to be called for the purpose by the Recording Secretary; notice of such intended changes to be made in writing and signed by at least five members in good standing.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

L. M. Baldwin.
George H. Dunn.
Henry Dickenson.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 23, 1895.
1632-3w

WILLIAM RATHBURN, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 21, 1895.
1631-3w

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Waiulua, Island of Oahu.

Henry Wharton.
Andrew Cox.
Alfred Kaili.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Feb. 14, 1895.
1629-3t

L. A. ANDREWS, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice C. B. Wells, resigned.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 18, 1895.
1630-3w

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kaula, Kona Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unending spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Little perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii, 3889-1w 1612-4f

ITO HAN.

NEAR CUSTOM HOUSE, HONOLULU.

Imported and Dealer in Japanese Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

JAPANESE MANUFACTURE.

Island produce, such as pineapples, coconuts, etc., and all kinds of native goods.

P. O. BOX 125. 1472-3w

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office: J. A. Magoon, Mayor's Office, over the Post Office.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Hawaiian Annexation League will be held at the Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, on Saturday, March 17th, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M.

W. A. K. 1632-3w

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

Application having been made to me as the Minister of the Interior and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the settlement of the boundaries of the following lands on the Island of Maui:

Kahukula, District of Kaunapali.
Honoumuli, District of Koolaula.
Kamae and Wailua, First and Second District of Koolaula.
Wanohani and Wailua, District of Hanalei.

All parties interested in said land, on lands adjoining same are hereby notified that WEDNESDAY, March 7th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in the town of Wailuku, Maui, is the time set for hearing proof of survey of said lands and any objections thereto.

GOODALE ARMSTRONG,

Commissioner of Boundaries, Second Judicial Circuit.
Wailuku, Maui, February 22nd, 1895.
1632-3w

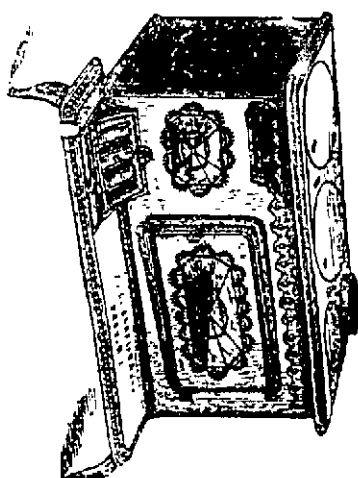
Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executrix and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims duly authenticated, to them at the office of Carter & Kinney, in Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And demand is hereby made on all persons indebted to the estate of said Charles Lunt Carter, or in possession of property belonging to said estate, to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned at the place aforesaid.

MARY H. S. CARTER,
ALFRED W. CARTER,
Executors under the will of Charles Lunt Carter, deceased.
Honolulu, February 27, 1895.
3925-1w 1631-6w

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

Kitchen Utensils,

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

Mother's

For sale by the
Nestle's Milk Food
The Agency for
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
IS WITH THE
Hollister Drug Company, Limited
523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.

Boston Line of Parkets

Shoppers will please take notice that the

AMERICAN BARK
JOHN D. BREWER
Leave New York on or about MAY 15 for a series of sufficient orderment.

For further information, apply to
Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 North St., Boston,
Mass., or to
J. W. B. & Co.,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

This HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps

TO RECONSTRUCT KAWAIAHAO.

Plans of Architect High Accepted
By the Committee

A COMPLETE CHANGE TO BE MADE

The Whole Interior of the Church to be Modernized—Gallery to be Raised and Columns to be Extended to the Ceiling General Comfort the Aim.

The committee appointed last year for the consideration of matters relating to the re-fitting of Kawaiahao church met on Monday morning and made a complete tour of the building, together with Mr. Peter High of the Enterprise Mill. Mr. High presented to the committee the plans and specifications which he had carefully prepared. Point by point his idea of the reconstruction of Kawaiahao church was considered and weighed well. At the end of the meeting it was found that the committee was satisfied with the whole plan as presented.

The committee hopes to be able to have operations begun during the latter part of next month. The work is to be a complete reconstruction of the woodwork from floor to roof. The old floor of the church is completely worn out and will be replaced by an entirely new one. The new galleries will be a foot higher than the old ones, and the railing design will run around the whole church.

The columns that will be used to support the galleries will, according to the new plan, be extended to the roof, giving this latter part the most substantial kind of support. The present gallery railing is concave toward the congregation, thus wasting a lot of room that could be made useful by the choir. The new idea is to make the railing convex towards the congregation.

The ceiling of the church at present is perfectly flat. The new plan will allow the ceiling to follow the columns that come from the galleries, thus making a kind of canopy over the center of the church, and at the same time relieving the eye from the monotony of an entirely flat ceiling.

The top of the organ at the present time runs up into the ceiling and disappears, thus giving the whole instrument a rather unfinished appearance. According to the new plan, the canopy spoken of will extend to just where the top of the organ will come, thereby exposing the whole organ to view.

There will be two rooms—one on either side of the organ—where the members of the choir can go upon entrance into the building. According to the old plan, it was necessary for those who wished to enter the choir gallery to ascend a side flight of steps outside, enter the building and then descend about three feet into the choir gallery. According to the new plan, it is proposed to make the entrance to the church straight instead of from the side, as before. There will be an entrance to the choir gallery on either side of the organ, and on the same level with the top of the steps.

The improvements in this old historical church will be made with the special intention of introducing more light, more air, more room and more comfort.

There is not a single person in this city who would not help the old church along should be called upon to do so. It has stood the test of years, and has been associated with the history of the country from its very start upon the road of civilization.

Oregon pine and redwood will be used in the interior finish, just as in Central Union Church.

Missionary Gleaners Meet.

The Missionary Gleaners met in the parlors of Central Union church last Monday, and spent a very pleasant afternoon in work and in consideration of subjects of interest to the society.

Mrs. Vieira gave a most interesting talk on the Portuguese mission. This was followed by a report from Miss Nellie Judd on Portuguese kindergarten work. Mr. Frank Damon brought in with him a Chinese girl who has been kept at Kawaiahao seminary by the Missionary Gleaners. The name Ruth was given to her just after she was taken from the slums of the city.

Most of the afternoon was spent in sewing for the Japanese kindergarten and a Norwegian family of ten members whom the Gleaners have been supporting for some time.

During the afternoon talk was

given by Mrs. Hyde upon the president of the Red Cross Society in China.

SAM NOWLEIN GONE

He Left for Maui on the Steamer W. G. Hall.

Since his release from jail, Mr. Samuel Nowlein has been particularly conspicuous in a fine suit of clothes, button-hole bouquet, and a markedly jaunty sort of bearing. Although generally avoided by everyone, he seemed not able to realize that people did not view him with the same eyes as before the revolution and the ignominious figure he cut in it since. It is evident, however, that he "took a tumble to himself" on Monday night, for he sought the Marshal and obtained permission to sleep in the Station House that night. Tuesday morning he boarded the W. G. Hall bright and early, bound for Lahaina, Maui, where he has business interests. He also owns a half-interest in the saloon at Hilo. There are those in Honolulu who hope Mr. Nowlein will find it to his interest not to leave Maui.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE.

New Forage Plant to be Introduced by Mr. Marsden.

Valuable Acquisition to Drouth Districts—Quantity of Seed to be Distributed.

Polygonum Sachalinense is the latest addition to Commissioner Marsden's list of valuable forage plants to be introduced in the country. Sacaline is the common, every-day name of this drouth resisting plant. It grows to the height of eight to twelve feet with an abundance of large leaves eight to ten inches in length and half as broad, which are devoured with avidity by stock. Though it has the appearance of a shrub, its stem is herbaceous and its perennial root withstands the greatest drouth. The young shoots are sometimes eaten like asparagus and the young leaves are boiled like spinach. As a forage plant it has been proved that during the summer it will yield four cuttings each three feet high or at the rate of twenty-five tons per acre of green fodder at each cutting.

If seeds are used in planting they should be started in as usual with tomato or cabbage seed, and the plants set out three feet apart each way. Thus planted the foliage should completely cover the ground when the plants are well established. The roots branch on all sides, and pass horizontally from the rhizomes, penetrating the hardest soils and giving origin to new shoots which further increase the size of the clump. The first cutting should be made when the stems are three to four and a half feet in height and should be cut even with the ground. If the second growth is strong enough a second cutting may be had, but when well established three or four annual cuttings can be safely made.

Mr. Marsden has obtained a small quantity of seed which he will distribute among those who desire to assist in the propagation of this plant in the island.

Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10. 39 10 16 14-1m

Castle & Cooke Ltd.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Also Fire Insurance Company

OF PORTLAND.

ALLEN & ROBINSON, 1200, Street

AGENTS FOR THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

OF NEW YORK

From New Zealand

Change of Climate Brought on Rheumatism

Perfect Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Better Health Than Ever.

Many homes are sad because of the failing health of some dear one,—mother breaking down under heavy household cares, father weakened by advancing years and hard incessant



Mrs. Andrew Gray

La Crosse, Wis.

toil, brother or sister growing thinner every day, or suffering from some insidious disease of the blood. Such homes may be made bright and happy again by the restoration of health and vigor which will follow the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes pure blood and thus cures disagreeable eruptions, gives nerve strength, good appetite, and perfect digestion. In the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

most natural and healthy way Hood's Sarsaparilla really makes the weak strong. Every sufferer should carefully read the following letter:

"La Crosse, Wis., April 24, 1894.
"Dear Sirs, I came here from New Zealand and Australia twelve months ago, and owing to the change of climate, eight months ago, I was taken very sick with a severe attack of rheumatism in all my joints, from head to foot. My right arm was drawn so bad that I could not dress

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

myself or undress, and some days I could not walk across the room. One time I thought I should have to use crutches. I was attended by two doctors and they did me no good whatever. Hearing about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I made up my mind to give it a fair trial, and

I Bless the Happy Day I did, for the good it has done me. I can't speak too highly of it, and I am sure all who suffer with rheumatism, if they will have the faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and give it a fair trial, it will do the same for them as it has done for me. I am now taking the eighth bottle and I can safely say I feel as well today as any day in my life. My age is 32 years, and I have lived in New Zealand since 15 years of age. I am glad to learn from a copy of your 'New Banner' that Hood's Sarsaparilla is now on sale in New Zealand, and that the headquarters is at Christchurch. I am well acquainted in that city and know many of

The Leading Drug Stores

then, some of which I will mention.

There are:
"G. BONNINGTON,
"G. S. COOK,
"W. P. TOWNSEND,
"GOLD & CO.,
"COOK & ROSS,
"J. BAXTER,
"BARNETT,
"W. J. COOPER,
"STEVENSON, and others.
I shall write to my friends in Christchurch and recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to them. We also lived in Port Lyttelton

—the shipping port of Christchurch—Wellington, Timaru, Oamaru, and Dunedin. We intend to go to New Zealand again soon, and I shall be glad to uphold the above testimonial and advertise Hood's Sarsaparilla for the benefit of other sufferers.
"I am still taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and feel better and stronger every day. These medicines certainly eclipse all others, and must soon have a large sale in New Zealand.
"Truly yours,
"MRS. ANDREW GRAY."

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Pacific Hardware Co.

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR :- PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;
Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street. Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL :- FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcium Fertilizer Salts

FOR FIC ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by the Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

OR W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

ROBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS!

—AND—

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS,

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

A. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Here to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 8213-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion..... Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion..... Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1283-14 W. H. RICE Lihue, Kauai

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER 1893

\$11,000,000

1. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

2. Paid up Capital, 2,500,000

3. Fire Funds, 2,844,112 11 1/2

4. Life and Annuity Funds, 5,605,644 15 1/2

\$11,000,000

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,000,000

Revenue Life and Annuity Branch, 1,288,974 18 1/2

\$2,288,974 18 1/2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichmarks, 8,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,650,000

Total, Reichmarks 109,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichmarks, 8,830,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 85,000,000

Total, Reichmarks 93,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACHEL & CO., 1894

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE

(ESTABLISHED 1834)

Assets, \$40,000,000

Net Income, \$9,070,000

Claims Paid, \$12,500,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

1894

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES, FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS.

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alliance Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER, Agent for Hawaiian Islands

THE HAMBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1306 17

GERMAN LLOY

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea, on the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms.

1891 P. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the Danger of the Sea, on the most reasonable rates, and on the most favorable terms.

IN THE APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

How Japanese Merchants Manage To Undersell All Others.

SOME OF THEIR METHODS EXPOSED.

Systematic Fraud Practiced by Japanese Importers—Fraudulent Valuations, Invoices and Entries—Good Work of Appraiser Fishel and His Assistants.

Some two or three months ago the Executive and Advisory Councils created the office of appraiser. While every Custom House of any importance throughout the world has an appraiser with from one to fifty assistants, such an official has never been thought necessary at Honolulu until recently. Whether it was because this was a missionary town and its merchants were too honest to defraud the Government, or whether the customs officials had too soft a snap of it as conducted under previous regimes, certain it is that Charles J. Fishel is the first and only customs appraiser appointed in Honolulu. When the necessity for such an official became apparent from the enormous increase of Japanese importations and frequent discoveries of fraudulent entries even under the old slipshod methods, Minister Damon at once urged upon the Executive and Advisory Councils the necessity of creating the office of appraiser, and through his efforts a bill to that effect was passed. In casting about for a suitable man for the office the Government finally preferred the claim of Charles J. Fishel over several others. This gentleman is an old and experienced drygoods merchant of this city and his intimate knowledge of that business is invaluable to him in his present position. That Minister Damon and his associates made a wise selection there can be no doubt, for Mr Fishel's work is showing for itself. In a few months he has made the office more than self-sustaining and so well satisfied is the Government at the condition of affairs now existing in his department that it is now going to great expense in fitting up proper quarters for him, so that he can enlarge the sphere of his usefulness.

The appraiser's office consists of the entire upper floor of the main Custom House building, an immense room capable of containing thousands of packages of merchandise. The office proper is in one corner of this room, nicely partitioned off and fitted with shelving for the display of samples, desks, railings, etc. Through the courtesy of Mr. Fishel the writer was conducted through the building yesterday and shown many queer things in the shape of Chinese and Japanese drugs, edibles, paintings, carvings and curios generally. Whereas a couple of years ago there were only two or three Japanese importers in the city, now there are nearly 150. The Chinese import trade is in the hands of a few large houses who sell to smaller ones, but with the Japanese it is different, every merchant is his own importer, and if he had his own way the customs' duties collected from his imports would not benefit the Hawaiian treasury to any great extent.

It is the appraiser's duty to select from every entry of goods made at the Custom House a certain number of packages or cases. He may take one, a dozen or the whole consignment if he sees fit. In this he is governed a good deal by past experience with the firm making the entry, but as Mr. Fishel says, they all need constant watching and are all the time endeavoring by some new scheme to beat the Government out of its just dues. Not so many years ago but that some of us can remember it smuggling was considered a legitimate and even honorable traffic. In modern times the smuggling is done inside the Custom House instead of out.

The mode of procedure as practiced at the Honolulu Custom House is as follows: As soon as goods are landed from the steamer they are kept under the constant supervision of inspectors, until carted to the main Custom House warehouse which is situated



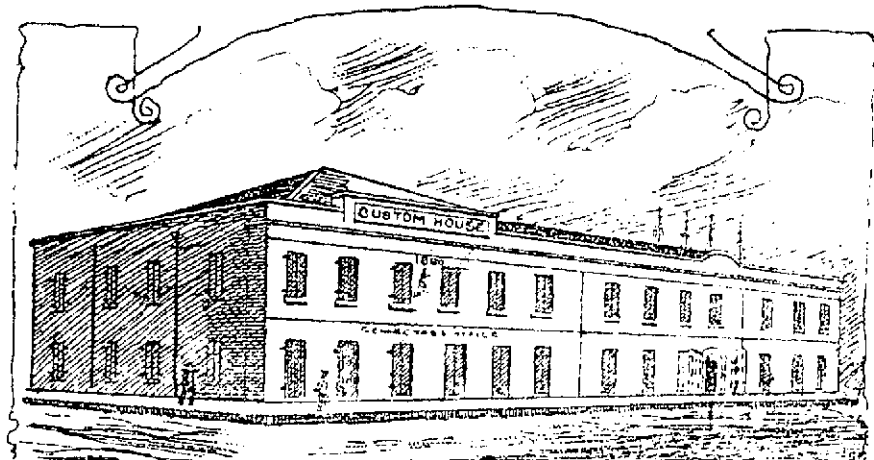
CHAR. J. FISHEL, CUSTOMS APPRAISER AT HONOLULU.

underneath the appraiser's office. Here they are sorted out and piled up according to the names of the consignees and in some instances to the nature of the goods. The merchant in the meantime makes a declaration to the Collector-General that he has so many cases of merchandise in this particular entry and at the same time presents a duplicate of his invoice which is supposed to contain the name, quantity, quality and cash value of every article contained in the entire shipment. He then pays the duty on all dutiable goods, which amount the Collector calculates from the description on the invoice which, by the way, must be sworn to, and is granted a discharge permit. Instead of giving the permit to the merchant it is forwarded to the appraiser, who files it in his office. The merchant

goes back to his office and sends his drayman for the goods. On the latter's appearance at the appraiser's office Mr. Fishel examines the permit to discharge, duplicate invoices and other data at his command and then and there decides if he wishes to examine any of the packages. In the case of reputable white merchants of known standing this is seldom done, but with Chinese and Japanese one or more cases are always opened. We will presume that while the writer was talking to the appraiser a drayman presents an order for fifty cases of drygoods consigned to a certain Japanese firm. Mr. Fishel goes into the warehouse, where the consignment is piled up by itself. Casting his eyes rapidly over the boxes, he says, "Take this, and that, and this," and so on, until he has picked out five or ten boxes or more. His assistants take the boxes he has selected to the elevator, where they are sent up to the appraiser's room, and are seen no more until they have been opened and examined. The Custom House storekeeper then gets an order from the appraiser to deliver the rest of the consignment to the drayman. When the appraiser has finished examining the packages sent upstairs, the merchant is notified and gets his goods. He generally gets a supplementary bill for duties on goods found in the cases, not entered on the invoices or undervalued therein. To this is added 25 per cent. as a fine for not making a correct entry. This must be paid before the goods are allowed to leave. It is needless to say that it is always paid; sometimes with more or less kicking.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, The heathen Chinese is peculiar."

So wrote Bret Harte nearly thirty years ago, and he knew a thing or two, but he had talked with Honolulu's appraiser before writing, he



THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT HONOLULU. (Fort street entrance.)

would probably have put "wily Japanese" instead of "heathen Chinese." When it comes to smuggling goods through the Custom House in this city, John Chinaman is left away behind in the race; in fact, is hardly in it. Every possible means is adopted by the Japanese importer, the exporter being of course in collusion with him, to beat the Custom House and escape paying duties. He will undervalue his goods, increase the number over the figures on the invoice, call silk cotton, and candy cane, the latter being a cheap Japanese paste and very delectable to the Oriental palate, but worst of all he will insist on putting goods into the cases which are not entered on the invoice. Appraiser Fishel gave the writer a number of instances of these tricks, many of which are given below, at the same time showing him samples of the goods:

Balbriggan Shirts.—Entered at 70 cents per dozen; appraised by Mr. Fishel at \$3 and duty paid on the latter figure.

Toothbrushes.—Entered at 98 cents per gross appraised at \$3.

Cotton Crapes, 13 yards to the piece.—Entered at 27 to 30 cents; appraised from 45 cents upwards.

Handkerchiefs.—Entry valuation doubled by appraiser.

Silk Goods.—The same with these. Where these goods were formerly entered by the piece, they are now measured and duty collected by the yard.

Drugs.—These were formerly entered by the case at \$1 or \$1.50 each. They are now opened and appraised for what they are worth. An instance is given in the drug called saffron. There are two kinds of saffron, the false and the true. The former is worth 25 cents a pound and the latter \$6 or \$7. The Japanese enter the true kind at the valuation of the false.

Watches.—This class of goods causes the appraiser a good deal of trouble. For example, an entry was made a few days since of a number of watches valued at \$2.50 each. The appraiser sent a sample to two or three jewelers and their average wholesale valuation was \$8, and the entry was raised accordingly.

But all this is plain sailing. It is when one class of goods is substituted for another that the appraiser has to keep his eyes open. The Japanese import large quantities of confectionery, cakes and candy. A box, sworn to contain cake, invoiced as such and dutiable at 10 per cent. is found when opened to contain candy dutiable at 25 per cent. Twenty-five boxes of sweet melon, 10 per cent. duty, all found to contain candy, 25 per cent. duty. Another, said to contain 50 dozen cotton ties, mysteriously changed to silk crepe ones when under the appraiser's eye. One box of cigars sworn to contain 1000 had swollen to 1300 during the transit of the Pacific. Another entry called for 25 boxes of candy at 25 per cent. ad valorem duty; when opened the boxes were found to contain brown sugar dutiable at 24 cents per pound. Another box contained 59 sets of crockery invoiced at \$1.50; the appraiser increased the value to \$16.17. Another entry was 10 pieces of ivory ware at 10 per cent.; when opened, contained cigar-holders dutiable at 25 per cent. Another, said to be 10 dozen cotton shirts at 10 per cent. was soon transformed into silk crepe at 25 per cent. after passing through the appraiser's hands. Another box contained 10 pieces valued at \$2.50; the appraiser promptly raised the value to \$25.

The above are cases of undervaluation. Below are some showing deliberate fraud. Here is a specimen taken from one invoice alone. When counted, 583 pieces of silk swelled to 1076; 10 dozen silk handkerchiefs to 15 dozen; another lot of 15 dozen

handkerchiefs to 34 dozen. It cost this enterprising importer just \$94.85 to square himself with the appraiser. Here is another case, just a single box: Seven yards of flannel when measured counted forty in American figures, four doz. handkerchiefs twice that amount, five pieces cotton goods to ten, and seven doz. shirts to nine. The difference between the appraiser's and importer's figures in this one box was \$21.61 in favor of the former. Another case involved as containing five hundred and thirty books at ten per cent. was found to contain six hundred and eighty-four war pictures, dutiable at twenty five per cent. In another case was found nineteen doz. table covers, one hundred packages of medicine, eighteen cups and five doz. soap, not invoiced at all.

Matting, forty yards to the roll, is dutiable at \$1.00 to the roll. Seven rolls measured by Mr. Fishel developed five hundred and twenty yards, or nearly thirteen rolls.

And so the list might be continued, but enough has been said to show the necessity of examining every package coming from the Orient, and this is evidently the view of Minister Damon who will increase the force at Mr. Fishel's command on the first of the month. It is a source of much gratification to the new appraiser to be able to report that his office is more than self-sustaining. He has made over \$100 in duties for the Government in a morning's work, and over \$500 from one steamer alone. At present he has only three Japanese assistants, but with more help he will be able to open more boxes and collect more duties. He is also making arrangements for the thorough sampling and grading of teas, as a box of tea valued at \$1.50 might really turn out to be worth \$20 upon testing. In this latter work he is receiving valuable assistance from Commissioner Marsden, whose long residence in Ceylon and

other tea-producing countries enables him to impart much useful information. Much more might be said on this subject but space will not permit. Suffice it to say that there is no more useful institution in Honolulu than the appraiser's office.

GEORGE MANSON.

The Good Sleep of a Bad Man.

In a certain prison that we all have heard of lay a convict upon his narrow iron cot. He was to be hanged the next morning. Yet he lay there, covered by a rough blanket, sleeping as quietly and soundly as a tired schoolboy. Occasionally the guard in the passage outside peered between the bars of the cell, only to find his charge breathing deeply and regularly. This man had violated the law prohibiting murder; yet he had not violated the physical laws governing his own body, and Nature rewarded him as it had been the noblest of his race.

That same night, as than a mile away, a rich man tossed and tumbled upon his luxurious bed. He was a good and useful member of society, yet he could not sleep. And, worse still, this happened to him every night. Sleep—that blessing which the Psalmist says "God giveth his beloved," was practically a stranger to this man. What ailed him? The tortures of conscience? What of money? The fear of enemies? Nothing of the sort. Then why didn't he sleep as well as the murderer? You would like to know? Alight, let us look into the matter.

"Let us sleep at night; I would lie for hours tossing about. In the morning I was worse tired than when I went to bed."

Thus writes Mrs. Eliza Matthews, of 1, North Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, near London, under date of September 22nd, 1892. Just two years before this time she lost her health. A foul taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and great distress after eating were among the first things she complained of. She craved food at times, and fancied she could eat heartily, yet when the very dishes she had asked for were set before her, she turned from them as though they were filth from the gutter. Her skin grew sallow, her eyes yellow, and she had a constant pain at her chest, sides, and between her shoulders. Her bowels were constipated, and the least exertion set her heart thumping as if it must jump up into her mouth. At such times it was as much as ever that she could get her breath. She got so thin and weak she was no good for work. She couldn't walk out doors without stopping to rest every few rods almost.

The doctor did what he could for her, but any doctor could do. At first he said he thought her illness was owing to the smell of her farmyard. This looked possible. Even the smell of violence has made strong men turn pale and faint dead away. Yet the doctor was wrong. It had been right, she would have got better when the family left the farm at Burnt Oak. But she was not improved by the change of air; she grew worse and worse.

"In May, 1887," says Mrs. Matthews, "I went over to Chelmsford to visit my aunt, Mrs. Tringham. She told me of the good Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup had done her when she had indigestion and dyspepsia. She bought me a bottle, and I began taking it. After a few doses I felt relief. I kept on taking it, and in two months I was strong and well as ever. My husband and I were astonished, yet I assured them that Siegel's Syrup had done it. Yours truly (Signed) Eliza Matthews."

The point is plain enough. The convict slept soundly because he was a healthy man, although he was a wicked one. Our rich friend rolled about all night because his nerves were maddening by the state of his stomach. Our correspondent was prostrated by the same thing—indigestion and dyspepsia. The remedy needed could not be because it has that power. The reason remains a secret with the rest of the world, but which it is made. Yet, to four a cure for a disease and gives us back our health and at length, what a relief is misery! Realize, not arguments, are what we want.

"Burnt Oak House, Edgware, September 22nd, 1892. I have known Mrs. Matthews for some seven years, and remember her long and lingering illness. She informs me that Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup cured her, after medical and other means failed. Mrs. Matthews is a lady of respectability, and her word can be implicitly relied upon. You can use this statement in a way you may think proper. Yours truly, (Signed) T. H. Rogers, Grocer and General Provision Dealer, Burnt Oak Stores, Edgware."

FIVE YEARS AND \$5000 FINE.

That is Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's Full Sentence.

JOHN CUMMINS IS FINED \$5000.

Captain Davies Must Leave the Country at Once or Serve Ten Years Imprisonment at Hard Labor and Pay a Fine of \$5000—Maj. Potter Read Sentences.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Major Potter, Major McLeod, Chas. B. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited the apartment now occupied by Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis in the Executive Building for the purpose of reading to her the sentence pronounced by the Military Commission and approved by President Dole, as the result of her being found guilty of misprision of treason. The ex-royal lady remained seated during the reading of the sentence and manifested comparatively little concern over it.

For the present Mrs. Dominis will be treated as a State prisoner and will be confined in her present quarters. She was not sentenced to hard labor like other prisoners, the President having remitted that portion of the judgment. Regulations regarding the future of Mrs. Dominis will be formulated by the authorities hereafter.

Proceeding to the Oahu jail the officers had John A. Cummins and Capt. Davies brought before them and read the sentences imposed. The sentence passed by the Commission on Mr. Cummins was five years imprisonment at hard labor and \$5000 fine, but the President saw fit to remit the imprisonment portion; hence the payment of \$5000 will procure Mr. Cummins his liberty.

Captain Davies' sentence was ten years at hard labor and a fine of \$5000, but in consideration of his turning State's evidence both are remitted on condition that he leaves the country as early as possible.

Arrived by the Alameda

And added to our large and selected stock of

Hardware!

Steel Garden Trowels, 5½ 6 and 7 inches, Hawaiian Flags 4½ to 12 feet, Wostenholm Pocket Knives, 150 dozen assorted; Stubs' Jewellers' Files, 109 dozen assorted; Door Mats, "Aloha" and plain, large assortment; Brass Blacksmiths' Rules, Steel Blacksmiths' Rules.

A FINE LINE OF

RAZORS

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Mr. A. S. HINDS, Dear Sir:—I have used your Honey and Almond Cream for some time and find it invaluable for a toilet article. Kindly send me by express, C. O. D., another dozen of the large bottles, that I may take some to Europe with me. Yours truly, E. FRUSCH MADR.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Dec., 4, 1890.

Mr. A. S. HINDS:—I have discovered a virtue in your "Honey and Almond Cream," not mentioned in the book attached to the case. My four year old boy was stung by a wasp on the top of his finger. While waiting for some one to bring Pond's Extract, I put the finger in the neck of a bottle of "Cream." The pain stopped instantly, and with big tears on his cheeks the little fellow said, "I want to kiss the man who gave me that bottle." I have since used it for bites of mosquitoes and other insects with equal success. I would be glad for others to have the benefits of my experience. Yours, etc., GERTRUDE HAMILTON.

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